

Seasonal response of edaphic bioindicators using green manure in Brazilian semi-arid conditions¹

Sazonalidade de resposta de bioindicadores edáficos utilizando adubação verde no semi-árido brasileiro

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Abstract - The goal of this work was to evaluate the response of edaphic macrofauna, soil microbial biomass carbon, soil basal respiration, metabolic quotient and labile carbon of fumigated soil in a Fluvic Neosol. The experimental design was in randomized blocks, with five treatments (four green manure mix and one control) and four replications, and subsequent planting of melon (*Cucumis melo* L.) under semi-arid conditions in Juazeiro, Bahia State, Brazil, from August 2006 to August 2007. Soil samples were collected at a depth of 0-10 cm at 6 days before, and 117; 215 and 354 days after green manure mix planting. The results indicate that none of the attributes presented a significant difference for the treatments, but changed significantly in relation to the time of sample collection. The higher levels of soil microbial biomass carbon and labile carbon of fumigated soil were measured 117 days after planting. Soil microbial biomass carbon was inversely correlated with soil basal respiration and metabolic quotient, which increased as of 215 days after planting. At 354 days after planting, the edaphic macrofauna presented the highest density, richness, diversity and uniformity. Ants and beetles were most abundant in the areas studied.

Key words - Soil quality. Macrofauna edaphic. Plant biomass. Plant mixture. Caatinga forest.

Resumo - O objetivo deste trabalho foi avaliar a resposta da macrofauna edáfica, carbono da biomassa microbiana, respiração do solo, quociente metabólico e carbono lábil de solo fumigado em Neossolo Flúvico. O delineamento experimental foi em locos ao acaso com cinco tratamentos (quatro combinações de coquetéis vegetais e testemunha) e quatro repetições, e subsequente plantio de melão na região semi-árida de Juazeiro, Bahia, Brasil, entre os meses de agosto de 2006 a agosto de 2007. Foram realizadas quatro coletas de solo na profundidade de 0-10 cm aos: seis dias antes do plantio do coquetel vegetal, 117; 215 e 354 dias após plantio do coquetel vegetal. Os resultados obtidos indicam que todos os atributos não apresentaram diferença significativa para os tratamentos com coquetel vegetal, mas diferiram significativamente em função da época da coleta. Maiores teores de carbono da biomassa microbiana e carbono lábil de solo fumigado foram obtidos aos 117 dias após o plantio. Carbono da biomassa microbiana correlacionou-se inversamente à respiração do solo e ao quociente metabólico, que aumentaram a partir de 215 dias após plantio. Aos 354 dias após plantio, a macrofauna edáfica apresentou maior densidade, riqueza, diversidade e uniformidade, tendo formigas e besouros sido os animais mais abundantes.

Palavras-chave - Qualidade do solo. Macrofauna edáfica. Biomassa vegetal. Coquetel vegetal. Caatinga.

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Introduction

Studies regarding the edaphic bioindicators in Brazilian semi-arid conditions are still quite scarce, a reflection of the great lack of interest in tropical dry forests, even though they are considered to be one of the most threatened ecosystems on the planet (JANZEN, 1997). This biome is characterized by high temperatures and rate of evaporation, poorly distributed rainfall, shallow soils and intense surface runoff (ALMEIDA-CORTEZ et al., 2007).

In irrigated areas, such as those that are installed in the municipality of Juazeiro, Bahia State, Brazil, a highly technical agriculture has been developed, with a strong presence in the domestic and foreign commercial markets, due to the favorable ecological conditions and availability of land area (PASSOS et al., 2004). The region stands out in the production of mangoes, grapes and melons, driven by ever-increasing demands from consumers in Brazil and abroad (MARTINS, 2003).

The environment is not infinite in its capacity for absorbing the different impacts caused by man (ALMEIDA et al., 2000) and, in agriculture, the use of inputs and techniques can lead to biological erosion, degradation and salinization of soils. Under such limiting conditions, it is important to adopt management practices that help in the improvement of soil quality, such as organic fertilization, mulching, crop rotation, intercropping and green manure crops for the chemical, physical and biological improvement of the soil conditions.

The interaction among chemical, physical and biological agents regulates a large part of the conditions required by the plant and which mold soil fertility (PIMENTEL, 2005). Organic residues deposited in the soil are essential to the process of addition of organic carbon (DORAN, 1980) and increase of soil organic matter.

Considering that good management and conservation practices are directly associated with the maintenance of soil quality, defined as the capacity of tending to the requirements for biological sustainability and productivity, maintenance of the environmental quality and promotion of plant and animal health (DORAN, 2002), it is important to have attributes available that can assist in the measurement of this quality. In this sense, edaphic macrofauna (HERDJANIA et al., 2007), soil microbial biomass (FRANCHINI et al., 2007; SOUZA et al., 2008), soil basal respiration (SILVA et al., 2007), metabolic quotient (SILVA et al., 2007) and labile carbon (SOUZA et al., 2008; ZOU et al., 2005) have stood out in the indication of changes promoted by soil management in agroecosystems.

In Brazil, the number of studies regarding soil fauna is irrelevant before the diversity of ecosystems and the lack of knowledge of the soil diversity itself. The goal of this work was to evaluate the response of

edaphic macrofauna, soil microbial biomass carbon, soil basal respiration, metabolic quotient and labile carbon of fumigated soil in semi-arid soil conditions subjected to a prior green manure crop using green manure mix and posterior melon cropping.

Material and methods

In an area of the experimental field of the State University of Bahia located in the municipality of Juazeiro, Bahia State, Brazil, were evaluated edaphic macrofauna, soil microbial biomass carbon, soil basal respiration, metabolic quotient and labile carbon of fumigated soil, from August 2006 to August 2007, in soil subjected to the succession of a green manure mix by melon.

The region is located at 9°25' south and 40°29' east, at an altitude of 366 m, climate BSh (Köppen) characterized by a mean annual temperature maximum of 29.6 °C and minimum of 20.3 °C and a rainfall between 250 and 500 mm distributed from November to March. The highest temperatures occur during the months of January and February, while the lowest monthly average occurs in the months of June and July. Figure 1 shows the average monthly distribution of rains in the period monitored, with the arrows indicating soil sample collections.

Soil tillage was performed through deep subsoiling, plowing, harrowing and delimitation of the test area into 8 x 8 m plots. The soil is a Fluvisol with a clay sandy loam texture with 29.0% sand, 22.1% silt and 48.9% clay. Before the experiment, chemical analyses of the soil plots presented the following result: pH (water) 6.5; 0.0 cmol_c dm⁻³ of Al; 5.7 cmol_c dm⁻³ of Ca; 2.0 cmol_c dm⁻³ of Mg; 21.0 mg kg⁻¹ of P; 23.5 mg kg⁻¹ of K; 7.7 g kg⁻¹ of organic C and 13.3 g kg⁻¹ of organic matter (EMBRAPA, 1997).

The green manure mix was planted in August 2006, by the method of broadcast seeding, with a mechanical harvest being performing at 90 days. The planting of melon (*Cucumis melo* L.) hybrid AF-684 was performed in April 2007. The spacing used in the melon crop was 0.40 m between plants and 2.0 m between rows, for a total of 12,500 plants ha⁻¹ with drip irrigation in association with the varieties selected for composition of the green manure mixtures, except for the conventional tillage treatment. The melon harvest occurred in July 2007.

The experimental design was in randomized blocks with five treatments (four green manure mixes and one control) and four replications, totaling 20 plots of 64 m² each one. The species that composed the green

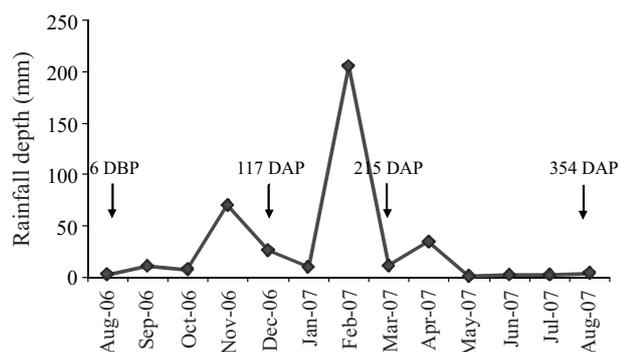


Figure 1 - Rainfall distribution during the green manure mix-melon crop succession in the municipality of Juazeiro, Bahia State, Brazil. Arrows represent the months in which soil samples were collected 6 days before planting (DBP), 117, 215 and 354 days after planting (DAP)

manure mixes were: T1: Control. T2 and T3: *Zea mays* L., *Pennisetum glaucum*, *Sorghum bicolor* L., *Mucuna nivea*, *Crotalaria spectabilis*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Canavalia ensiformis*. T4 and T5: *Helianthus annuus*, *Ricinus communis* L., *Z. mays* L., *M. nivea*, *Canavalia ensiformis*, *L. leucocephala*, *Vigna unguiculata* L., *Crotalaria spectabilis*, *Cajanus cajan*, *Dolichos lab lab*, *Crotalaria juncea*, *Mucuna aterrina*, *S. bicolor* L. In treatments T3 and T5, the seeds of the legumes were inoculated with bacteria of the *Rhizobium* genus.

The soil samples for edaphic macrofauna, soil microbial biomass carbon, soil basal respiration, metabolic quotient and labile carbon of fumigated soil were collected in the center of each plot at a depth of 0–10 cm at 6 days before in August 2006 and at 117, 215 and 354 days after green manure mix planting in December 2006, March 2007 and August 2007, respectively.

For the edaphic macrofauna, two monoliths were taken in a randomized way from the center of each plot in each of the four replications, totaling eight monoliths per treatment. The monoliths were made with a surface of 25 cm x 25 cm, using the method recommended by the Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Program (ANDERSON; INGRAM, 1993). The individual edaphic macrofauna with a length greater than 10 mm were removed manually and stored in bottles containing 70% alcohol for preservation and later identification at the level of the large taxonomic groups and counting under a stereoscopic microscope. For this study, the term “group” was used to mean class, order or family. The communities were characterized as based on: a) average density, expressed in number of individuals by square meter, b) average richness, meaning number of groups per monolith, c) uniformity and d) diversity (Shannon index). The Shannon diversity index

was obtained by the ratio ($H = - \sum p_i \ln p_i$), in which: $p_i = n_i/N$; n_i is the density of each group; N is the total number of groups (MAGURRAN, 1988).

For soil microbial biomass carbon, soil basal respiration, metabolic quotient and labile carbon of fumigated soil, six simple samples were collected in the plots for removal of a composite sample. Then the soil samples were broken up and homogenized for weighing and immediately analyzed. The evaluation of the soil microbial biomass carbon was performed based on the fumigation extraction method, modified from De-Polli and Guerra (2008). The soil basal respiration was measured according Stotzky (1965) and metabolic quotient was calculated from the ratio between the carbon respired per unit of microbial carbon in a time interval (ANDERSON; DOMSCH, 1990). The labile carbon of the fumigated soil was used for the estimation of soil microbial biomass carbon according to the methodology of De-Polli and Guerra (2008).

We conducted an analysis of variance to detect how the attributes changed in response to the green manure mix over the period of sample collection, along with a mean comparison test using Tukey’s test, which serves as a complement for the study of analysis of variance to differentiate the collection time. The multivariate techniques of principal component analysis (PCA) and cluster analysis were used to better visualize these differences between the means of the attributes in relation to microbial attributes, ecological attributes and edaphic macrofauna. PCA was used to verify the dispersion of soil microbial biomass carbon, soil basal respiration, metabolic quotient, labile carbon of fumigated soil, density, richness, diversity and uniformity of the edaphic macrofauna (FIG. 1, arrows) in terms of the time of sample collections (numbers). In the case of the PCA, the data was standardized using self scaling so that each piece of data has the same weight. All analyses were made using the statistical program R, version 2.9.1 (R DEVELOPMENT CORE TEAM, 2009).

Results and discussion

The results indicate that soil microbial biomass, soil basal respiration, metabolic quotient, labile carbon of fumigated soil, density, richness, diversity and uniformity of the edaphic macrofauna did not show significant differences for the treatments using green manure mix, but differed significantly with the time of sample collection (TAB. 1).

Soil microbial biomass carbon showed an increase at 117 days after planting but decreased at 215 and 354 days after planting. Up to 117 days after planting, it is probable that the improvements coming from the use of

Table 1 - Mean values of soil microbial biomass carbon (SMBC) (mg C kg⁻¹ soil), labile carbon of fumigated soil (LC_f) (mg C kg⁻¹ soil), soil basal respiration (SBR) (mg C-CO₂ kg⁻¹ soil h⁻¹), metabolic quotient (qCO₂) (mg C-CO₂ g⁻¹ Cmic·h⁻¹), average density (DEN) (ind 0.25m⁻²), richness (RICH), diversity (DIV) and uniformity (UNIF) of edaphic macrofauna during the green manure mix–melon crop succession in the municipality of Juazeiro, Bahia State, Brazil

Collection	SMBC	LC _f	SBR	qCO ₂	DEN	RICH	DIV	UNIF
6 DBP	164.60 b	95.00 b	0.69 b	4.40 bc	44.40 b	2.30 c	0.16 b	0.36 b
117 DAP	310.90 a	137.40 a	0.39 b	1.33 c	97.20 b	2.25 c	0.14 b	0.30 b
215 DAP	97.80 c	54.80 c	0.52 b	8.48 b	382.40 b	6.35 b	0.53 a	0.67 a
354 DAP	101.40 c	143.20 a	1.26 a	19.31 a	945.60 a	9.45 a	0.69 a	0.70 a

Averages followed by different letters in the column differ significantly among themselves by the Tukey test ($P < 0.05$)

green manure mix favored higher levels of soil microbial biomass and labile carbon of fumigated soil, through the improvement in the chemical and physical conditions provided by the incorporation of plant residues. Similar results were obtained by Xavier et al. (2006), who evaluated the microbial biomass in soils under organic and conventional farming systems in Ceará State, Brazil, and noted that the organic management contributed to the maintenance and recovery of microbial biomass. Studies conducted in Argentinean and Brazilian soils using soil microbial biomass carbon and labile carbon of fumigated soil founded a significant correlation between soil microbial biomass carbon and labile carbon of fumigated soil (DE-POLLI et al., 2007), the same result observed in this study, which may contribute to the evidence that labile carbon of fumigated soil can be a sensitive and promising indicator for revealing changes in soil quality, as reported by Souza et al. (2008) and Zou et al. (2005).

In contrast, soil basal respiration and metabolic quotient continued to increase significantly until 354 days after planting. At this time, when the highest levels of CO₂ soil evolution were seen, soil microbial biomass carbon and labile carbon of fumigated soil levels were lower, which provides evidence of an inversely proportional response among these attributes.

This result is supported by the negative correlation observed between soil microbial biomass with soil basal respiration and metabolic quotient, indicating that the conditions that favored high soil microbial biomass were unfavorable to soil basal respiration and metabolic quotient. Additional evidence comes from the fact that the highest negative correlation was observed between soil microbial biomass and metabolic quotient (TAB. 2). Soil microbial biomass carbon was positively correlated to labile carbon of fumigated soil. A positive, but weak correlation was observed between labile carbon of fumigated soil with soil basal respiration and metabolic quotient (0.31 and 0.06, respectively).

It is probable that after the third collection, the lack of continued incorporation of organic residues associated with less soil coverage had a negative influence on soil microbial biomass carbon. According to Matsuoka et al. (2003), practices such as mulching promote increased soil biomass.

In Figures 2A and 3A, the length of the arrow indicates the change in soil attributes (arrows) in terms of the time of sample collections (numbers). This length is proportional to the correlation of the characteristic with the axes, and its importance in the explanation of the variance projected in each axis of the analysis. This analysis made it possible to detect groupings in terms of the time of sample collection (dots), it having been observed that the sum of the two canonical axes explained 86% (FIG. 2B) and 92% (FIG. 3B) of the total variation in the first two components, when comparing bioindicators with the period for soil collection (6 days before planting, 117, 256 and 354 days after planting).

There was the formation of two groupings: soil basal respiration and metabolic quotient, which was adjusted to the collections undertaken at 256 and 354 days after planting, to the left of the Figure 2B, while the soil microbial biomass and the labile carbon of fumigated soil were adjusted to the right, in consonance with the

Table 2 - Matrix of correlation among soil microbial biomass carbon (SMBC), soil basal respiration (SBR), metabolic quotient (qCO₂) and labile carbon of fumigated soil (LC_f) evaluated during the green manure mix–melon crop succession in the municipality of Juazeiro, Bahia State, Brazil

	SMBC	SBR	qCO ₂	LC _f
SMBC	1.00	-0.23	-0.62	0.51
SBR	-	1.00	0.55	0.31
qCO ₂	-	-	1.00	0.06
LC _f	-	-	-	1.00

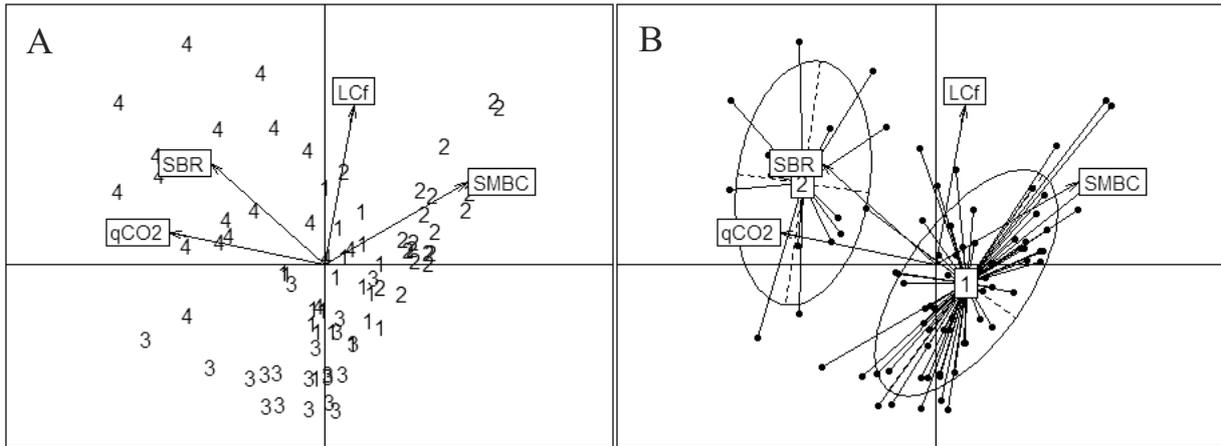


Figure 2 - 2A) Principal component analysis among soil microbial biomass carbon (SMBC), soil basal respiration (SBR), metabolic quotient (qCO₂) and labile carbon of fumigated soil (LC_f) at 6 days before (1), and 117 (2), 256 (3) and 354 days after planting (4). 2B) Analysis of grouping among soil microbial biomass carbon (SMBC), soil basal respiration (SBR), metabolic quotient (qCO₂) and labile carbon of fumigated soil (LC_f) at 6 days before and 117 days after planting (1) and 256 and 354 days after planting (2). The percentage of explanation of the variation in the original data from the first two principal components, in both cases, was 86%

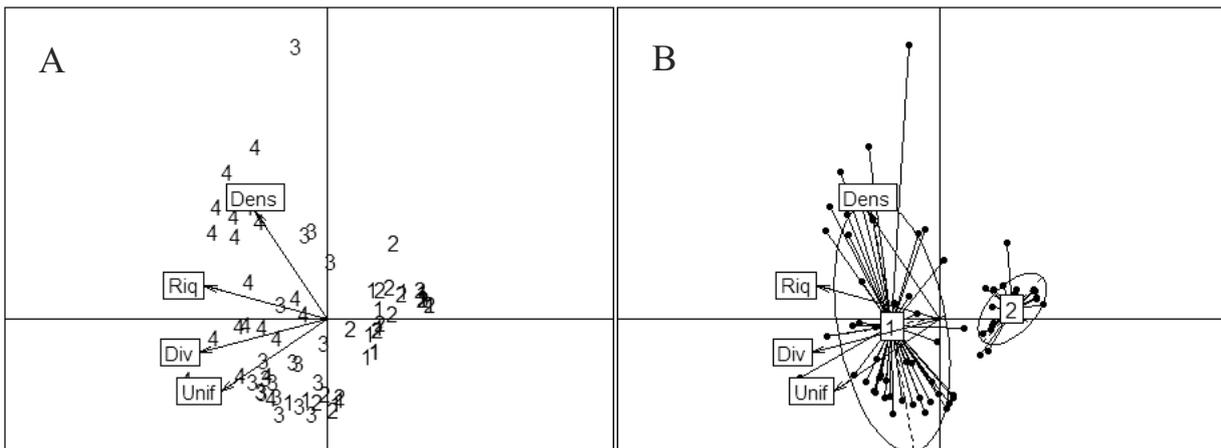


Figure 3 - 3A) Principal component analysis among density, richness, diversity and uniformity at 6 days before (1), and 117 (2), 256 (3) and 354 days after planting (4). 3B) Analysis of grouping among density, richness, diversity and uniformity at 256 and 354 days after planting (1) and 6 days before and 117 days after planting (2). The percentage of explanation of the variation in the original data from the first two principal components, in both cases, was 92%

collections undertaken 6 days before planting and, principally, 117 days after planting. The labile carbon of fumigated soil contributed more to the second principal component, as can be seen from its vertical position in relation to the Y axis of the same figures.

Soil conditions favored the remobilization of carbon into the atmosphere in the form of CO₂ previously stored in the microbial biomass and in organic matter, and contributed to an increase of the microbial stress. This microbial stress was indicated by the high metabolic quotient, since to the

extent that the microbial population becomes more efficient, less carbon is lost as CO₂ through respiration, and a higher proportion of carbon is incorporated into the microbial tissue (GAMA-RODRIGUES et al., 2005). In tropical soils, the loss of carbon with the cultivation of soils is more accelerated (MIELNICZUK et al., 2003), and the absence of conservationist management may have increased this loss.

It is worth highlighting the importance of microbial activity in the rapid transformation of organic residues into plant nutrients (TU; RISTAINO; HU, 2006). In this

Table 3 - Matrix of correlation among density, richness, diversity and uniformity of edaphic macrofauna evaluated during the green manure mix–melon crop succession in the municipality of Juazeiro, Bahia State, Brazil

	Density	Richness	Diversity	Uniformity
Density	1.00	0.61	0.29	0.06
Richness	-	1.00	0.82	0.51
Diversity	-	-	1.00	0.84
Uniformity	-	-	-	1.00

study, the soil basal respiration reinforces this postulate, considering that at 215 days after planting the soil was covered with melon crop, microbial activity may have positively contributed to the mineralization of nutrients. In this sense, soil basal respiration is one of the main measurements for evaluating microbial activity of the soil, with the quantity of CO₂ released being indicative of the soil labile carbon. Nevertheless, the interpretation of the results of microbiological activity should be made with caution, since elevated values of respiration do not always indicate desirable conditions; a high rate of respiration may mean, in the short term, loss of soil organic carbon to the atmosphere (PARKIN; DORAN; FRANCO-VIZCAÍNO, 1996).

In contrast to the microbial attributes, the edaphic macrofauna presented a different standard of response; the values of density, richness, diversity and uniformity were systematically improved with the passage of time (TAB. 1). At 215 days after planting, a significant improvement of ecological indicators began, notably in diversity and uniformity, while density and richness presented apparent quantitative gains. This period was preceded by the greatest rainfall, which may have contributed to the occurrence of edaphic macrofauna (FIG. 1) (LEITÃO-LIMA; TEIXEIRA, 2002). According to Lavelle et al. (1992), in tropical regions, soil macrofauna should be sampled during the rainy season, when the temperature and humidity climatic factors are not yet limiting factors. Finally at 354 days after planting, the results indicate a higher uniformity of distribution of ants (*Formicidae*) and beetles (*Coleoptera*) among the treatments with green manure mix and, in a parallel way, a higher occurrence of groups which until then were little present, such as *Isopoda* (woodlice), and *Diplopoda* (millipedes). This period was marked by increases in density, richness, diversity and uniformity. Although the presence of beetles has been associated with improvement of the soil macrofauna (KITAMURA et al., 2008), in this experiment, the apparent improvement of edaphic macrofauna was accompanied by a decrease in the number of beetles.

There was a formation of two distinct groups for edaphic macrofauna: density, richness, diversity

and uniformity, which were adjusted to the collection undertaken at 215 and 354 days after planting, to the left of Figures 3a and 3b; whereas to the right, they were adjusted to the collections of 6 days before planting and 117 days after planting. In regard to the correlations, Table 3 shows that they were positive among all the variables of edaphic macrofauna. The strongest correlations were obtained between diversity and richness, and between uniformity and diversity (0.82 and 0.84, respectively). As the diversity of a group increases, the richness associated with it also increases, and the distribution of individuals through the groups becomes more balanced (uniformity increases), because a more favorable environment presupposes a higher diversity of groups.

It is possible to perceive the adjustment of *Hymenoptera*, *Blattaria*, *Psocoptera*, *Dermaptera*, *Oligochaeta*, *Thysanoptera*, *Formicidae* and *Isopoda* at 354 days after planting (FIG. 4), this result being corroborated by the diversity, richness and density presented in Table 1.

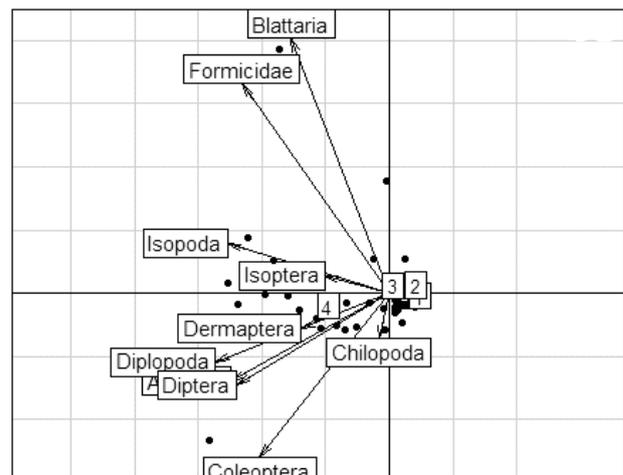


Figure 4 - Principal components analysis of the groups founded at 6 days before planting (1), and 117 (2), 256 (3) and 354 days after planting (4). The percentage of explanation of the variation in the original data was 42% for two principal components

Table 4 - Average relative distribution (%) of the main groups of edaphic macrofauna at 6 days before and 117, 215 and 354 days after green manure mix planting in soil subjected to green manure mix-melon crop succession in the municipality of Juazeiro, Bahia State, Brazil

Days	Groups					
6 DBP	Coleoptera	Formicidae	Oligochaeta	Diptera	Araneae	Others*
	40.3	18.6	14.8	7.4	6.1	13.0
117 DAP	Formicidae	Coleoptera	Araneae	Blattaria	Chilopoda	Others
	50.4	22.0	6.9	6.8	5.6	8.3
215 DAP	Formicidae	Coleoptera	Diplopoda	Dermaptera	Isopoda	Others
	47.9	21.9	6.6	5.2	5.0	13.5
354 DAP	Formicidae	Isopoda	Diplopoda	Coleoptera	Thysanoptera	Others
	34.2	21.8	20.5	5.6	4.3	13.7

*Others: Groups with a frequency less of than 4% (Diplura, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Symphyla, Isoptera, Psocoptera, Gastropoda, Orthoptera, Homoptera, Hemiptera and Scorpionidea)

The results allow one to infer that the ants were most favored throughout almost the entire period analyzed and this result may be correlated with the ease of locomotion associated with these animals (PARR et al., 2007), as well as the facility of adaptation to local conditions (SILVA et al., 2006). On the other hand, the presence of ants in agricultural areas has been associated with lower quality of soil cover (PARR et al., 2007), which indicates that all the environments in the study may be in quite similar states of conservation.

These results are corroborated by Table 4, which indicates that ants and beetles were the organisms most found, followed by *Isopoda*, *Diplopoda* and *Araneae*. At 6 days before green manuring, the beetles represented 40% of total organisms, whereas, at 117, 215 and 354 days after planting, the ants came to be dominant, followed by the beetles, *Isopoda* and *Diplopoda*. It is probable that organic farming practices have favored the edaphic macrofauna, as was observed by Silva et al. (2006) in a no-till system, which allowed higher diversity of groups. When studying a perennial legume, it was observed that the presence of legumes increased soil macrofauna density (DIAS et al., 2006), showing that plant diversity favors soil macrofauna.

Conclusions

1. Edaphic macrofauna, soil microbial biomass, soil basal respiration, metabolic quotient and labile carbon of fumigated soil levels changed significantly in relation to the time of sample collection;
2. Soil microbial biomass carbon was inversely correlated with soil basal respiration and metabolic quotient;

3. At 354 days after planting, the edaphic macrofauna presented the highest density, richness, diversity and uniformity;

4. Ants and beetles were most abundant in the areas studied.

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